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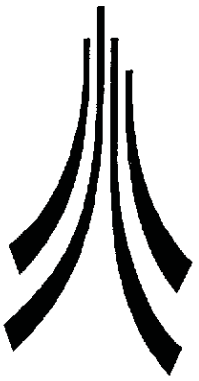

June 1995

A1 DISHFORTH TO NORTH OF LEEMING (YORKSHIRE MUSEUM)

North Yorkshire

Evaluation Interim Report

Commissioned and funded through:

Barton, Howe, Warren, and Blackledge

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The report on the flints from Trench 39B was by the present author, who bears the responsibility for any mistakes. Bob Middleton has helped with the identification of core rejuvenation flakes

Dr David Shotter, Senior Lecturer in the History Department of Lancaster University, identified the Roman coins.

Illustrations are by Dick Danks and the project was managed by Mark Fletcher.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Highways Agency had appointed Pell Frischmann Consultants Limited as the lead consultants for the upgrading of the Dishforth to North of Leeming stretch of the A1 and Pell Frischmann had retained Anthony Walker and Partners (now Barton, Howe, Warren, and Blackledge) as archaeological consultants for this project. Much of this stretch of the A1 follows the line of Dere Street Roman road and a desk-top survey (Denison 1995) suggested a number of areas of archaeological potential. Further non-destructive surveys; field walking, geophysical survey, and earthwork surveys (Fraser *et al* 1994, Geophysical Surveys 1994, Geophysical Surveys 1994, and Johnston 1994) confirmed this suggestion and a field evaluation by trial excavation was commissioned. This work was undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit between March and May 1995.

The collection area of the Yorkshire Museum contained seven areas requiring immediate archaeological evaluation. The locations of trenches were laid out by surveyors working for Barton, Howe, Warren and Blackledge. Machining was carried out by various mechanical excavators always using toothless buckets and always under close supervision. Trenches were manually cleaned and any archaeological features or deposits were hand excavated and photographic, textual and drawn records were made. Finds were retained and bagged by context for later examination and recording, and soil samples were taken for subsequent study.

This document is an interim report of the results of the field evaluation. The soil samples are not yet fully processed and further work may be necessary.

In Area 15 there were four undated shallow pits and a broad and shallow linear feature that could have been either a ditch or of a natural origin. It is possible that examination of the soil samples will assist in the interpretation of these features.

In Area 18 the edge of a probable cobbled surface was uncovered. There was no dating evidence associated with this surface. Nearby in Area 19 two ditches were recorded, one of which contained Roman and medieval pottery.

In Area 34 there were traces of two buildings of eighteenth or nineteenth century date.

In Trench 39B a large collection of Mesolithic flint was recovered at a density of approximately 60 pieces of flint per 1m^2. Microliths of both Early and Late Mesolithic types were present. The scatter of flint was not confined to the trench and the trench was left before all the flint in it was lifted. Lowland Early Mesolithic sites are extremely rare, even in the north of England.

The trenches at Healam Bridge showed that there had been considerable activity in that part of the *vicus* to the north of the fort and the pottery suggests that the foundation of the *vicus* in this area was contemporary with the foundation of the fort. The postholes of a building, a platform either for a building or a work surface were uncovered and a kiln with at least an adjacent surface was also found. The ditches uncovered and the redeposited soils show a complex remodelling of the site. The large number of finds including glass, coins and fine ware pottery point to a site of high status. Little is known about *vici* and their relationships with towns.

INTRODUCTION

Barton, Howe, Warren, and Blackledge were retained by Pell Frischman Consultants Limited as archaeological consultants for the proposed improvements to the A1 between Dishforth and north of Leeming Bar. Much of this stretch of the A1 follows the line of Dere Street Roman road and a desk-top survey suggested a number of areas of archaeological potential. Further non-destructive surveys (field walking, geophysical survey and earthwork surveys) confirmed the suggestion and a field evaluation by trial excavation was commissioned. This work was undertaken between 13th March and 10th May 1995. This is an interim report of the findings for the area covered by the Yorkshire Museum, prior to the final report and post-excavation assessment.

Background

After a desk-top survey a number of non-destructive techniques (field walking, geophysical survey, and surveying) were employed which reduced the number of areas requiring immediate evaluation to six (numbered 15, 16, 18, 19, 34, and 39) and Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) was commissioned to conduct the archaeological trial excavations. These involved 22 trenches with a total area of 835m². Variation 1 added to Area 39 two trenches with a total area of 200m² and variation 2 added a site at Healam Bridge (Areas 26 and 27) of nine trenches with a total area of 365m². Thus the number of trenches excavated was 33 with a total area of 1400m².

In Areas 15 and 16 fieldwalking had led to the identification of a scatter of flint artefacts as well as a small quantity of Roman pottery and a Roman coin. Geophysical anomalies were recorded, some apparently related to the flint scatter and some to the line of Dere Street Roman road. In Areas 18 and 19 geophysical surveying had revealed an extensive scatter of pit-like and short linear anomalies, some of which were probably related to Dere Street Roman Road. At Healam Bridge a Roman town or fort had previously been suspected (Hartley and Fitts 1988). Geophysical survey plainly revealed indications of a Roman fort, bisected by the present A1, with an associated *vicus* which stretched along the A1 to the north and to the south. An archaeological evaluation, mostly to the south of the fort, was undertaken in 1994 by Birmingham University Field Unit which uncovered considerable remains (Jones 1994). The present evaluation was commissioned to assess the complexity and density of archaeological remains to the north of the fort. Area 34 was located in the corner of a field containing ridge and furrow ploughing and two building platforms which seemed to be respected by this ploughing. An extensive concentrated scatter of flint had been discovered by field walking in area 39. A geophysical survey located a number of anomalies, none of which correlated to the scatters of flint.

Trial Excavation Methodology

The trenches were positioned by surveyors working for Barton, Howe, Warren, and Blackledge. Before machining a metal detector was used to test for metal objects. A variety of mechanical excavators, both wheeled and tracked but all with toothless buckets, were used under close supervision to remove topsoil and where necessary subsoil. After machining the trenches were manually cleaned and inspected. The nature of the geological deposits and the drying of the ground sometimes made archaeological features difficult to detect and sometimes it was necessary manually to reduce levels within the trench. In trenches where no archaeological features were present *pro forma* trench sheets were filled in recording the topsoil, the natural geology and where appropriate the subsoil. Any archaeological features were excavated by hand, a *pro forma* sheet was filled in for each separate context, sections were recorded at a scale of 1:10 and plans at 1:20. Context numbers for Area 1 started at 0101, for Area 11 at 1101 etc, so that the first two digits of a context number show the area that the context was in, with the exception of the Healam Bridge trenches where context numbering started at 1. Photographs for black and white prints and for colour transparencies were taken. Samples of 30 litres were taken from archaeological contexts for General Biological Analysis and Bulk Sieving. In addition the spoil heaps were inspected for finds and where appropriate so was the topsoil surface in the vicinity of the trench.

Interim Report Methodology

A brief textual description of the trenches is given below (Excavation Results). The finds report is included and a short discussion is added. Appropriate drawings are reproduced. The *pro forma* trench sheets and context sheets are summarised and presented as Appendices 1 and 2. Matrices are presented as Appendix 3.

EXCAVATION RESULTS

Area 15

The only archaeological features excavated were within Trench 15F. Natural was a loose sand making the definition of features difficult, and several of the features were box sectioned to ensure that they had not been under-excavated. All the pits (F1507, F1509, F1511, and F1513) were shallow and though finds -flints and some slag - were recovered it is not impossible that they came from animal burrows, deeper than normal ploughing, etc. A broad and shallow linear feature, F1509, was excavated but it is not possible to say whether this was a natural or man-made feature.

Area 18

Trench 18A had a probable cobbled surface, 1806, of which only *c*2m was exposed. The cobbles were densely packed and covered by manganese concretions. This surface was cut by two of the four field-drains in this trench.

Area 19

Two roughly north to south ditches, F1903 and F1910, were exposed in, respectively, Trench 19B and 19H. Both ditches were cut into natural clay and excavation was hampered by water-logging. In Trench 19D possible posthole, F1904, and beamslot, F1905, were half-sectioned but both were found to be natural features.

Area 34

Two building platforms were investigated. Both had undisturbed floor-surfaces, 3411 and 3413, which sealed late pottery (see page 14 for finds report). Many bricks and fragments of brick were recovered after de-turfing in the areas of these platforms. A shallow linear feature, F3418, which could be seen as an earthwork, was sectioned in the north of the trench but no cut could confidently be identified and a box section of *c*0.5m depth had to be excavated. Some medieval pottery was recovered from the top of this section as context 3401. Between the two platforms a bank, 3404, was sectioned and shown to contain many brick fragments. Slumping from the bank had partly filled a gully, F3423, to its north.

Area 39

After removing between 0.2m and 0.3m of fine sandy loam ploughsoil the trench was manually cleaned, utilising context 3901 as General Clearance. The trench was divided into four 5m squares numbered I, II, etc and finds were bagged accordingly. Square 3901 I was the most easterly square and square 3901 IV the most westerly. Most of the flint was recovered from the eastern half of the trench which was then divided by string into 1m squares and two 0.05m deep spits, 3902 and 3904, were removed using trowels. Weather conditions were good enabling many small flakes of *c*2mm to be recovered. Soil samples of 30 litres, for Bulk Sieving and possible General Biological Analysis, were taken from two squares of each spit and a further sample was taken from spit 3902. Shortage of time meant that excavation had to stop after the second spit before natural geology had been reached. A post-excavation plan of the 5m by 10m excavated area of the trench was drawn (fig 5, page 29), the small number in each square shows the sum of the number of flints from spits 3902 and 3904 of that square and the larger four digit numbers are context numbers (see appendix 2). The trench was visited by members of the EAU to assess whether micromorphological samples would help with an

understanding of the depositional history of the soils in the trench. However, visual inspection was enough to demonstrate that contexts 3907/3908 were disturbed, possible ploughwashes, and no samples were taken.

No archaeological features were found in the other trenches of this area.

Healam Bridge

Trench N
This trench was at the base of a slope, between the higher clay deposits and the sandy flood plain of Healam Beck. About ¾ of a kiln, 6, was exposed, the presumed stoke-hole pit and flue were to the south of the trench. Nearby was a concentration of stones and cobbles, layer 61, probably a working surface. In the limited time available it was not possible to determine whether there were further kilns around this surface. In the north of the trench there was a *c*0.8m build-up of redeposited soils, layers 39, 47, and 59. A possible shallow gully, F38, was investigated but was not convincing and is not drawn on section 35. A further possible cut F58 was recorded at the bottom of the redeposited soils.

Trench P
A ditch, F13, was uncovered in this trench. It ran approximately east to west and was over 1m deep.

Trench Q
This trench was at the bottom of the slope near to Healam Beck. The lowest layer, 57, was disturbed natural, possibly trampled. Above this were roughly horizontal bands of redeposited soils, contexts 52, 55, and 56, perhaps laid to raise the ground surface in an area prone to water-logging. A possible shallow ditch, F50, was seen in the south-facing section of the trench.

Trench R
A platform, F63, *c*3.5m wide had been excavated horizontally into the slope. A possible beamslot, F48, was found on the eastern edge of this platform and a possible posthole, F74, beyond the western edge. A posthole, F67, and an adjacent slot, F73, were probably contemporary with the use of this platform. A considerable amount of burnt clay was on the western edge of this platform. At some time the platform was backfilled and a line of very large stones, L31, of an unknown function was laid over the backfill.

Trench S
Two ditches, F10 and F17, and two areas of burnt natural, L9 and L16, were uncovered. There were no stratigraphical relationships between these features. The burnt areas probably represented small fires, but as no charred material was present neither was sampled.

Trench T
A ditch, the same as ditch F17 in Trench S, was uncovered. A line of substantial postholes, running east to west, was revealed. One of the postholes was cut into the silted-up ditch.

Trench U
There were no features in this trench, only *c*0.6m depth of redeposited soils.

Trench V

This trench contained two east to west ditches, F71 and F68, and a north to south ditch, F78. Apparently cutting this latter ditch was a curving ditch, F80, which broadened to the west where the fill became indistinguishable from a possibly natural layer of sand, layer 81.

Trench W

A substantial ditch, F82, running east to west was partly excavated, with health and safety considerations stopping work at a depth of *c*1.5m. The articulated head and neck of a horse was found in this ditch, with the neck vertebrae extending beyond the edge of excavation.

FINDS REPORT

Methodology

A total of *c*4,350 fragments or artefacts were recovered in the course of trial excavation between 13th March and 10th May 1995. Finds were recovered from 5 areas (Trenches 15F, 18A, 19B, 19D, 34A, 39A, 39B, 39C, 39D, 39E). Further finds were recovered during the excavation of a number of trial trenches at Healam Bridge (HB: N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W).

Collection strategy

A strategy of total collection for all classes of material was regarded as potentially inappropriate for the smaller excavations; the marked lack of material evidence, however, required the modification of this policy in order to maximise the information potential of individual trenches. In consequence finds of all dates were collected by context. The large amount of worked flint and debitage from Trench 39B required further modification and finds were collected by 50mm spits within a grid divided into 1m^2 units.

Finds from the larger-scale excavations at Healam Bridge were recovered and recorded according to LUAU standard practice. Conditions precluded the routine 3D recording of individual find spots.

Processing strategy

All finds were handled and processed in accordance with LUAU standard practice. On collection they were placed in marked self-seal polythene bags, and then further boxed for transfer to LUAU premises. In the laboratory the material was subjected to primary finds processing procedures, basically washing, sorting, drying, and re-bagging. Appropriate material was clearly and legibly marked in the standard LUAU format of site identifier code, trench and context number. In this case the code used was LEE95, and LEE95 HB for finds from Healam Bridge.

A database, using Microsoft Works, was created in order to facilitate rapid quantification and assessment. This database will be made available if required. Full documentation, in an appropriate format, will accompany the finds archive on deposition.

Assessment strategy

All finds were examined and assessed by an in-house LUAU finds specialist with appropriate expertise.

Assessment was by rapid scan, and all finds from the project were examined in this fashion. The following criteria were adopted: preservation as an indicator of depositional and post-depositional circumstance, dating potential, and artefact range as an indication of site type.

Preservation

The material classes represented were primarily stone (including flint), ceramic, and bone. Almost no glass or metalwork (ferrous or non-ferrous) was recovered. The level of preservation varied with material group but stone (including flint) was excellent, ceramic good to excellent,

and bone medium to good, although on some occasions bone had been reduced by ground conditions to a soft, crumbly consistency which led to rapid deterioration.

With the exception of Area 39, and the Healam Bridge excavations, material was not profuse, in most cases it appeared to survive as relatively large fragments, with little abrasion, suggesting little disturbance in the soil.

Metalwork and glass were only recovered from Healam Bridge and will be discussed under the appropriate headings..

Dating potential

Dating evidence derived from both the flint and the ceramic assemblages, reinforced at Healam Bridge by a small group of coins. For most purposes the finds have been divided into four broad chronological groups, Prehistoric, Romano-British, Medieval, and Post medieval/modern. Detailed comment is appended to individual trench discussions.

Prehistoric: with the exception of Area 39 the occurrence of prehistoric material was low, represented only by a few worked flints, and likely to represent the equivalent of background noise - activity in the area over a prolonged period, but not necessarily directly on the site examined.

Romano-British: with the exception of Healam Bridge, Romano-British material was almost absent.

Medieval: the occurrence of medieval material was also low, although the fragments of ceramic vessels of this date that were recovered were in excellent condition, large and unabraded, suggesting that they derived from contemporary occupation, rather than from field manuring. Where dated, the fragments suggest activity from the thirteenth or fourteenth century onwards.

Post medieval/modern: despite the deliberate collection of late material, remarkably little was recorded. Fragments were largely of a domestic nature, with the admixture of gardenwares, suggesting the likelihood of agricultural practise as a means of deposition.

Artefact range

With the exception of Area 39 and Healam Bridge, the finds groups from the excavated trenches were too small for valid comment.

Attempts at synthesis, when dealing with a range of material from the disconnected elements of a linear survey, would be misleading and valueless. Synthetic comment on the material from Area 39 and the programme of excavation at Healam Bridge will be included under those headings. Likewise further consideration and spot-dating of individual finds is appended, where necessary, to the individual trench commentaries.

Trench 15F

A single flint scraper was recovered from context 1502. Three fragments of slag were noted in context 1512.

Trench 18A
A single small, abraded and completely undiagnostic fragment of ceramic vessel was recovered from context 1807. It is of little significance.

Trench 19B
Four fragments of ceramic vessel were recovered from context 1901. All are very small and abraded. Two of the four can be assigned a Romano-British date with confidence, one is Romano-British or possibly slightly later (the small fragment is heavily grass-marked), the fourth is probably medieval. None can be dated with precision. Their presence in the top fill of a ditch raises the possibility of activity in the proximity, although the size and poor condition of the fragments suggests a high likelihood of disturbance. Six fragments of bone were recovered from context 1902.

Trench 19D
Unstratified tile, undated, was recovered from this trench.

Trench 34A
The small assemblage from this trench is largely late in date, there is modern tile and brick from contexts 3401 and 3407 and eighteenth/nineteenth century or later ceramic vessel fragments from contexts 3407 and 3421, the earliest context within the trench, strongly suggesting a late date for the stratigraphic record. Three small fragments of abraded medieval pottery, two of them green-glazed on a fine grey body, were recovered from 3401. It is to be assumed that they are residual in a mixed context. A single fragment of modern unglazed gardenware was recovered, unstratified, from this trench.

Area 39
A number of unworked fragments of flint and chert was retained from unstratified deposits. Their significance lies in their association with the large assemblage of worked flint of Mesolithic date from Trench 39B.

Trench 39A
A single scraper/notched flake was recovered, unstratified, from this trench. It should be considered with the material from Trench 39B.

Trench 39B
This trench produced *c*3000 pieces of worked flint. Pressure of time has precluded checking this number but it is accurate to within 100. The flint is mostly white/very pale grey, with rare examples of dark grey. The white/pale grey flint sometimes has grey bands and inclusions of a cherty nature and probably derives from the Yorkshire Wolds. The dark grey flint seems to have been recovered from topsoil or unstratified contexts.

Cores
28 cores were found. They frequently have surviving cortex. Flakes/blades have often been removed at an acute angle.

Core rejuvenation flakes
There are an uncounted number of these flakes.

Microliths
There are about 40 microliths, half broad blade and half narrow (Buckley undated) suggesting activity in both the Early and Late Mesolithic periods. The broad blade microliths are all obliquely blunted or backed down the left side and have no further retouch. The narrow blade microliths are more varied with retouch on the right side of at least one, retouch on two and three sides and a crescent-shaped microlith.

Scrapers
There are a number, *c*50, of scrapers and flakes/blades retouched for use as scrapers including at least one classic end scraper (3904 E4).

Microburins
None have been observed.

Tranche axes/retouch flakes
None were observed.

Blades
A large number of blades were recovered. Many seem to have been snapped without having been notched first.

Waste flakes
There is a large number of waste flakes the smallest of which is *c*2mm in size.

In addition to the flint work a small group of large, unabraded fragments of medieval ceramic vessels was recovered, unstratified and from context 3902. They included a large jug handle, and several body fragments in a hard, sandy oxidised orange fabric, one of them green-glazed. They are likely to be of fourteenth or fifteenth century date. The nature of the fragments, especially their size compared to other medieval material collected in the course of the project, suggests medieval activity in the close proximity, possibly disturbing, to a degree, the underlying prehistoric stratigraphy.

Trench 39C
A single small, abraded, undiagnostic ceramic vessel fragment was recovered, unstratified, from this trench. It is of no significance.

Trench 39D
A single large, unabraded rim fragment in a hard-fired sandy, oxidised buff fabric was recovered, unstratified, from this trench. The unusual rim form suggests a later fourteenth century date. It should be considered with the fragments from Trench 39B.

Trench 39E
A single retouched fragment of flint was recovered, unstratified, from this trench. It should be considered with the material from Trench 39B.

Healam Bridge
Material is discussed as from the site, rather than on a trench by trench basis, except where possible differences in dating might be of significance. Two classes of material were present in quantity, animal bone and ceramic vessels, whilst other classes were represented in very small quantities or by individual items.

Trench HB-	*N*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*us*	*total*
samian	10		8	11		2	1				*32*
coarseware	175		45	76	4	20	20	5	7	23	*375*
colour coat ware	5			1							*6*
mortarium	2		1	1			1	1			*6*
amphora	17		3	13	1	1	1	1		1	*38*
glass						2		1			*3*
ironwork	4			3						1	*8*
cu alloy				1							*1*
coin	1	1		1	1						*4*
daub	2		4	41		8		2		1	*58*
ind residue	2		3	11	1	7	1			1	*26*
stone				7		10	2			1	*20*
brick	9			8	1				3		*21*
animal bone	170		86	186	1	36		18	52*	9	*558**
mollusca	1										*1*
other	3		1	1		1					*6*
total	*401*	*1*	*151*	*361*	*9*	*87*	*26*	*28*	*62**	*37*	*1163**

Table 1. Division of the various material or artefact groups between the excavated trenches. The asterisk reflects uncounted bone in the horse skull.

Coins

Four coins were recovered. These have been identified and dated by Dr David Shotter, Senior Lecturer of the History Department at Lancaster University, as follows:
HB-S, context 11, SF1 - Constantinian/(*Gloria Exercitus*)/330-341
HB-R, context 62, SF2 - Hadrian/117-138/*As*
HB-P, context 14, SF3 - Vespasian/(*Fortuna*)*As*
HB-N, context 60, SF5 - Constantine I/*soli invicto comiti*/313, fresh/mint mark=Trier

Copper alloy

A single badly damaged, poorly preserved fragment, possibly part of a penannular brooch with spherical terminals, was recovered from HB-R context 36.

Ironwork

A small number of iron nails, of typical Roman form, were recovered from HB-N (contexts: us, 87 and 88) and HB-R (contexts: us, 2, 36, and 47). A small carpenter's dog came from HB-N 47. The group is of little significance.

Glass

Only three small fragments were recovered, two from HB-T 4, the third from HB-V 72. Two were fragments from colourless fire-rounded rims, probably from cylindrical cups (Isings 85b), the characteristic drinking vessel of the late second and early third centuries. The third fragment was very thin, but too small for further comment.

Pottery

Trench HB-	*N*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*us*	*total*
samian	10		8	11		2	1				*32*
coarseware	175		45	76	4	20	20	5	7	23	*375*
colour coated	5			1							*6*
mortarium	2		1	1			1	1			*6*
amphora	17		3	13	1	1	1			2	*38*
total	*214*	*0*	*57*	*102*	*5*	*23*	*23*	*6*	*7*	*25*	*457*

Table 2. Division of the ceramic groups between the excavated trenches

A total of 457 fragments of pottery was recovered during the excavations. The entire assemblage appeared to be Romano-British in date, with no later material, perhaps reflecting a lack of disturbance (agricultural or otherwise) over the areas examined. Fragments were generally large and unabraded, again suggesting a lack of disturbance, and bearing implications for the level of residuality to be expected across the site. For the purposes of this assessment the assemblage was divided into conventional groups. No attempt at further division by fabric type was attempted, although the presence or absence of diagnostic fabric types, for example late calcite gritted wares, was noted in the archive.

The samian; Samian was recovered in small quantities from HB-N, Q, R, T, and U. It was in relatively small fragments but unabraded and in good condition. Rapid survey suggested that all derived from the main Central Gaulish production centre at Lezoux, and that all was likely to derive from the main export period at that site (after AD 120 to the late second century). The range of vessels is relatively restricted, all the decorated fragments appear to derive from Dr37, whilst Dr33, Dr35, Dr38 and Dr80 are present within the plain forms, presenting an assemblage that would not appear out of place in the Antonine, or slightly later period.

Only one of the decorated fragments could be assigned to a potter, a Dr37 from HB-R 66, by Attianus (AD130-160).

The coarsewares; The group included little if any material that could be assigned a first century date. The remainder of the material appears to divide fairly equally between vessels that can be assigned a Hardianic-Antonine date and those assigned to the later third and fourth centuries.

The range of fabrics and vessel types seems typical for generalised extra-mural settlement, with a heavy reliance on BB1 and greyware jars and bowls/dishes. Second century finewares are represented mainly by samian vessels and the low representation and restricted distribution of later finewares, for example colour coated vessels should be noted, perhaps allowing speculation about status or sources of supply at that time.

The colour-coated wares; Only six small fragments of colour-coated wares were noted. Such wares can be dated broadly to the late second century or later. The fragments include two joining fragments of a painted beaker.

The mortaria; Only six fragments of mortaria were noted. All but one would appear to be second century in date, two are stamped. A sixth fragment (HB-U us) was from a hammer-head rim, typical of the third century and later.

The amphorae; A total of thirty-eight fragments in amphora-type fabrics were noted. Most were very small, often spalls or chips rather than recognisable fragments. Where discernible they appeared to derive from globular-bodied vessels, probably Dr20 (first to third century) a common type, although at least one heavy, triangular-section rim probably derived from Dr 30, a first to second century type (HB-R 36). It must be noted that the sturdy nature of amphorae fragments leads to a high incidence of residuality.

Daub/Industrial residues

Incidentally fired ceramic material was recovered in small quantities from a number of contexts. Some is without doubt fired daub, deriving from burnt wattle and daub structures, whilst other small fragments have obviously been heated to very high temperatures and are likely to derive from hearths or other industrial structures. One or two highly vitrified fragments represent true industrial residues from high temperature process, most likely secondary iron-working. Particular concentrations were noted in three HB-R contexts, 36, 46 and 62, it must be emphasised that the quantities concerned are still very small. The material is not present in sufficient quantities (less than 1kg from all sources) to allow more than passing comment.

Mollusca

A single shattered valve of *Mytilus* sp. was recovered from HB-N 39.

Animal Bone

A total of *c*750 fragments of animal bone was recovered, it was present in most contexts, and was present in the assemblage from all trenches. No attempt at quantification was attempted beyond a fragment count.

Trench HB-	*N*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*us*	*total*
animal bone	170		86	186	1	36		18	*c* 250	9	*588+ c200*

Table 3. Division of the animal bone between the excavated trenches. The number of bones of the horse skull from Trench W has been estimated.

The material was examined by rapid scan, noting easily recognisable bones of common domestic species. Although this method undoubtedly creates a bias, it can be stated with confidence that pig and sheep/goat were present in small quantities, dog was represented by two individuals, cow by more than one individual, and horse by several individuals. In general the bone fragments were large, and in good condition. It appeared that most had been deposited whole, or largely whole, including at least one horse skeleton which was probably still

articulated on burial. Few of the bones showed obvious signs of butchery, although possible skinning cuts were noted on at least one large metapodial.

The assemblage seems normal for a Romano-British site of this nature. The high representation of horse, not regarded as either a meat animal, or as a source of leather under normal circumstances, is of interest. The burial of adult horses within ditch fills has been noted elsewhere (Buxton and Howard-Davis forthcoming) although the significance of this practice is not clear.

It is likely that the recovery strategy adopted precluded the hand recovery of small bones.

Miscellaneous
Mortar, brick, tile, stone, flint, charcoal, and coal were recovered in negligible quantities.

Further work

Trench 19
No further work is warranted.

Trench 34
No further work is warranted.

Trench 39
The large and ostensibly undisturbed assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork from this site is of some considerable significance. Few lowland Mesolithic sites are known in this region, and the potential for data retrieval under controlled excavation conditions can be regarded as high. In the short term the assemblage needs, as a minimum, cataloguing.

The small amount of well-preserved late fourteenth-fifteenth century pottery from the site would, in its self, warrant some further observation of the site.

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The Roman pottery
The collection is too small overall, particularly from any individual context, to warrant full publication. It would, be of value to undertake a brief quantification of the fabrics and, for archive purposes, to prepare an archive form series. It would be of value to subject the small collection of samian to further study.

The metalwork, including coins
No further work is warranted.

The animal bone
The assemblage is generally too small to warrant further analysis, although the research potential for examination of the large horse component should be noted, in the light of recent interest in the nature of Roman cavalry mounts etc (see Stallibrass forthcoming).

The other classes of find
No further work is warranted on any of these small groups.

DISCUSSION

In Area 15 there was a high concentration of flint recovered from field-walking. Although the geophysical survey did not show any clear-cut and obvious anomalies the lack of features was disappointing with only four shallow pits, F1507, F1509, F1511, and F1513, and a broad and shallow linear feature, F1509, in Trench 15F. Flint and industrial residue were recovered from some of these features and it is possible that examination of the soil samples will assist in their interpretation. The industrial residue is interesting in a possibly prehistoric context.

In Trench 18A the edge of a probable cobbled surface, 1806, was uncovered. There was no dating evidence associated with this surface and the limited extent exposed makes interpretation of its function impossible, although a trackway or possibly a yard surface would both be likely. Nearby in Area 19 two ditches were recorded. Sherds of pottery of both Roman and medieval date were recovered from the top fill, 1901, of the ditch, F1903, in Trench 19B. The ditch was close to the presumed course of Dere Street where the presence of abraded sherds of Roman pottery is not remarkable. Probably all that can be said about the date of the ditch is that it silted up in the Roman period or later. Ditch F1910 in Trench 19D has not so far produced any dating evidence. Both these ditches were over 1m in depth and cut into clay. During excavation of the ditches running water was a problem and it may be that the water has helped to preserve organic material that will be useful in an interpretation of the environment and possibly the date when the ditches were silting up.

The earthworks in Trench 34A were hand-stripped to reveal two separate floor surfaces one of which had an associated wall. One of the floor-surfaces sealed pottery of eighteenth or nineteenth centuries, and much brick was found during excavation. Although the brick was possibly hand-made an earlier date than the late sixteenth century is unlikely. Further, a close inspection of the earthworks in this field suggested that the ridge and furrow and the remains of one of the buildings were separated by a distance of only 3m or 4m which would imply that they were not contemporary, turning a plough and team of animals would require more space than this. Abraded medieval pottery was recovered in small quantities from the top fill of a linear hollow at the northern end of the trench. No cut could be defined to this hollow and its position close and parallel to the present field boundary may mean that it was formed by wheel-ruts. The pottery was in too small a quantity and too abraded to be reliable in dating this feature.

In Trench 39B a large collection of Mesolithic flint was recovered at a density of approximately 60 pieces of flint per 1m^2. Microliths of both Early and Late Mesolithic types were present. There was no stratification and the earlier broad blade microliths and later narrow blade microliths occurred in both spits. Some medieval pottery was present in the top spit, 3902. The scatter of flint was not confined to the trench and the trench was left before all the flint in it was lifted. The squares that contained most flint are those with no natural *in situ* gravel and it is possible that the flint was in the fill of a hut platform. The 1:250,000 map of soils of Northern England shows two areas of peaty soil near the River Ure, *c*1km-2km to the west of Area 39, and raises the possibility of a former lake. Early Mesolithic sites from the low-lands (Trench 39B was *c*60mOD) are very rare, Jacobi (1978) quotes 149 sites in the Pennines and North York Moors, most of which are over 200mOD.

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In Trench N probable kiln, 6, was excavated, without any obvious clues as to its use. The stones which lined it were not reddened by heat although four pieces of charcoal and some industrial residue were found during excavation. No stoke-hole or flue were exposed and it must be assumed that these were to the south-east of the trench. The re-use of a quern-stone for a base is unusual but has at least one parallel at the *vicus* at Norton (Hayes 1988). Pottery from this kiln included two sherds of samian and three sherds of coarse ware, as yet not dated, but such a small quantities of material is insufficient to date this feature. SF5, a fresh coin minted in AD313 was recovered from the level of machining *c*1m away. The stone surface, 61, could have contained more kilns; layers/fills 86, 87, and, 88 were all circular and possibly surrounded by circles of large stones, but pressure of time prevented further excavation. Further up the slope in this trench there was a build-up of broadly horizontal layers containing a considerable amount of pottery and other finds. It may be that these layers were the result of later ploughing.

Trench P. Ditch F13 ran across the southern half of this trench. The only find from this trench was SF3 a Vespasian *As* recovered from fill 14.

Trench Q; The geophysical results showed two clearly defined ditches which had the appearance of marking a trackway and these should have been intersected by this trench. However, nothing could be seen of these features and even after removing *c*0.5m of deposits and carefully inspecting the section they could not be seen. A range of pottery was recovered including samian and early coarse wares. It is possible that this material was deliberately redeposited to raise the ground surface in an area prone to flooding or water-logging.

Trench R. The platform excavated into the hillside which was revealed in this trench could have been for a working surface, although a roofed building would be more likely. Both daub and industrial residues were recovered from the surface of the platform suggesting an industrial usage for the building. Quantities of pottery, including decorated samian, and animal bone were recovered, as was SF2 a Hadrian *As*.

Trench S. Two patches of burnt natural clay, 9 and 16, had no indication of their use but a piece of tapping slag was recovered from this trench while hand cleaning after machining. Ditch F11, part of the large enclosure shown on the geophysical survey, was shallow and butted without turning to run west to east as shown on the geophysical survey. The only dating evidence from fill 11 was a coin of 330-41AD. Ditch F17 contained a sherd of coarse ware.

Trench T contained a line of postholes one of which was cut into silted ditch F41 (excavated in Trench S as F17). It is not possible to suggest a date for the probable building until the pottery has been more closely examined.

Trench U contained a build-up of mixed soil, possibly ploughwash.

Trench V contained two ditches running east to west a further ditch broadly running in the same direction but more difficult to define and a ditch running north to south. Ditch F71 contained a fragment of glass.

Trench W contained a substantial ditch. running east to west. Little dating evidence was recovered but one articulated horse and part of at least a second horse were found.

The trenches at Healam Bridge showed that there had been considerable activity in that part of the *vicus* to the north of the fort. The postholes of a building, a platform either for a building or a work surface were uncovered and a kiln with at least an adjacent surface was also found. The ditches uncovered and the redeposited soils show a complex remodelling of the site. The large number of finds including glass, coins and fine ware pottery point to a site of high status.

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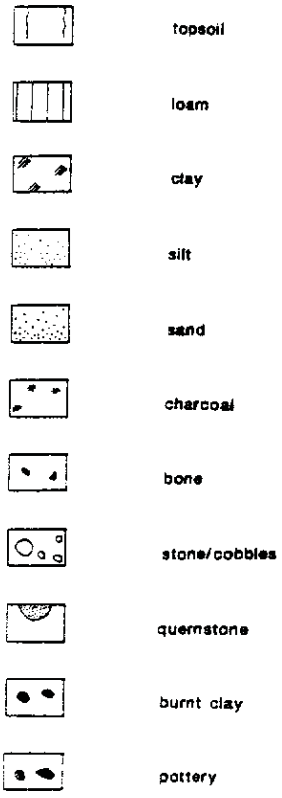
KEY TO PLANS AND SECTIONS



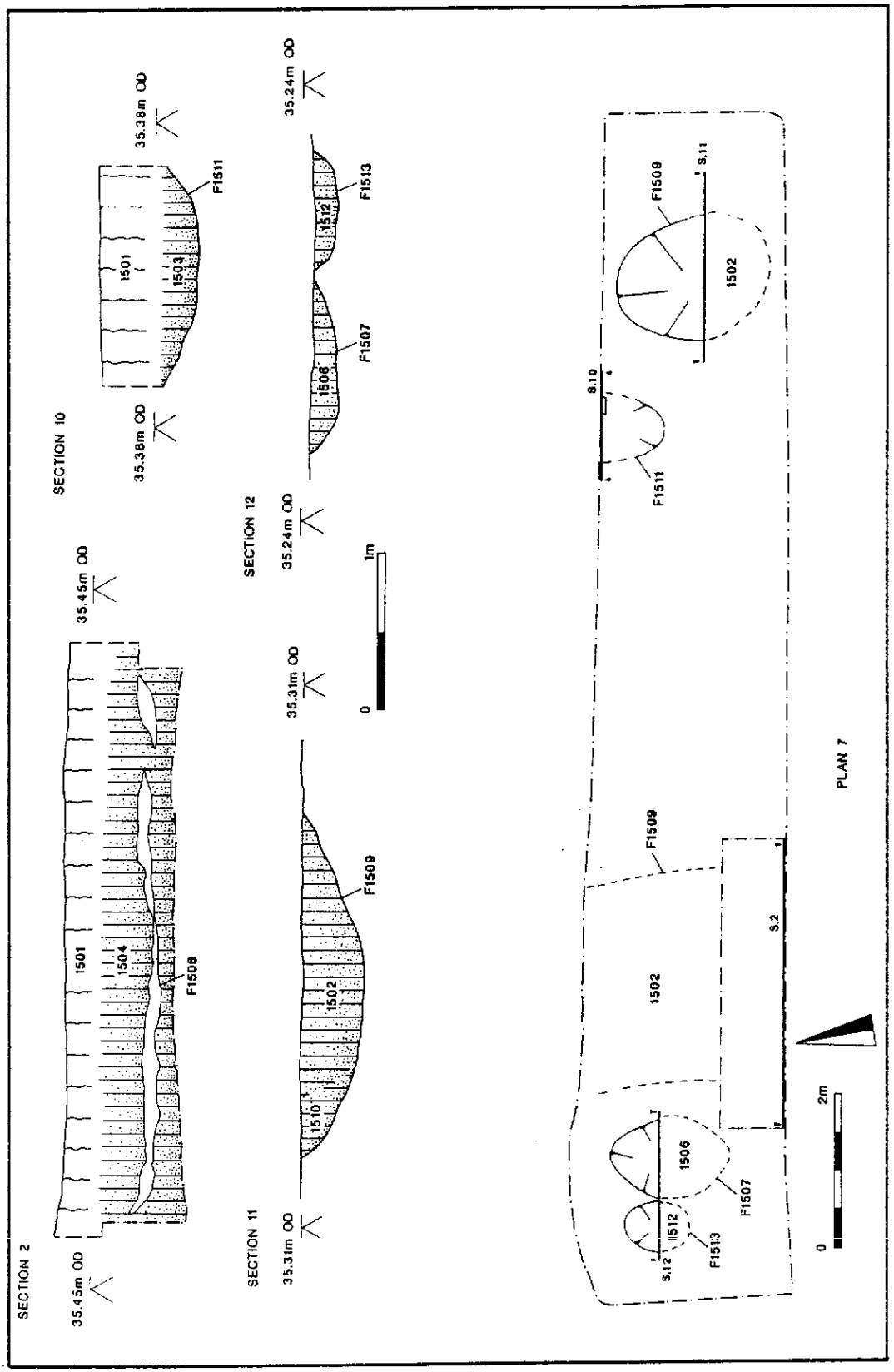


Fig.1 Trench 15F, plan and sections.

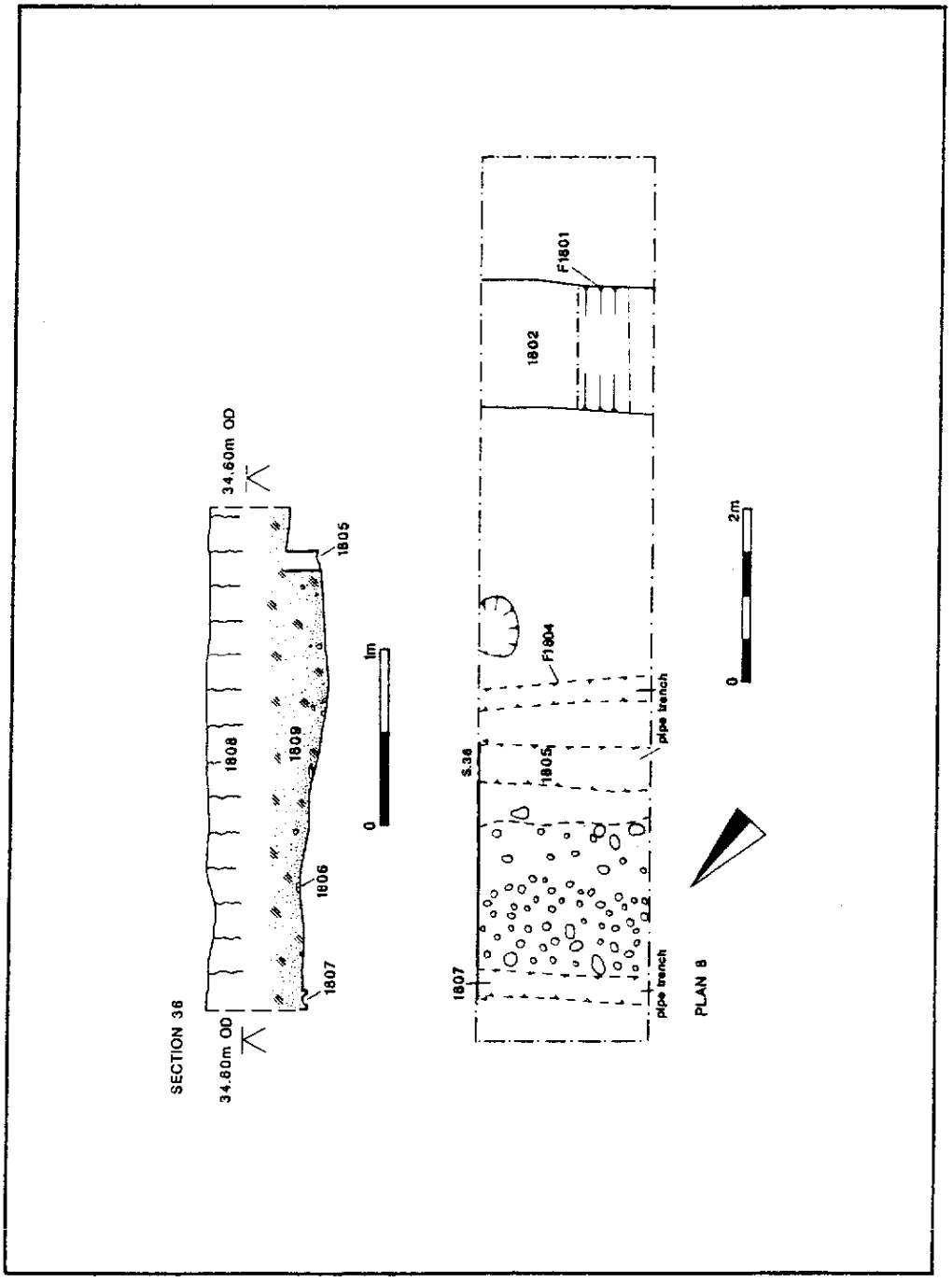


Fig.2 Trench 18A, plan and section.

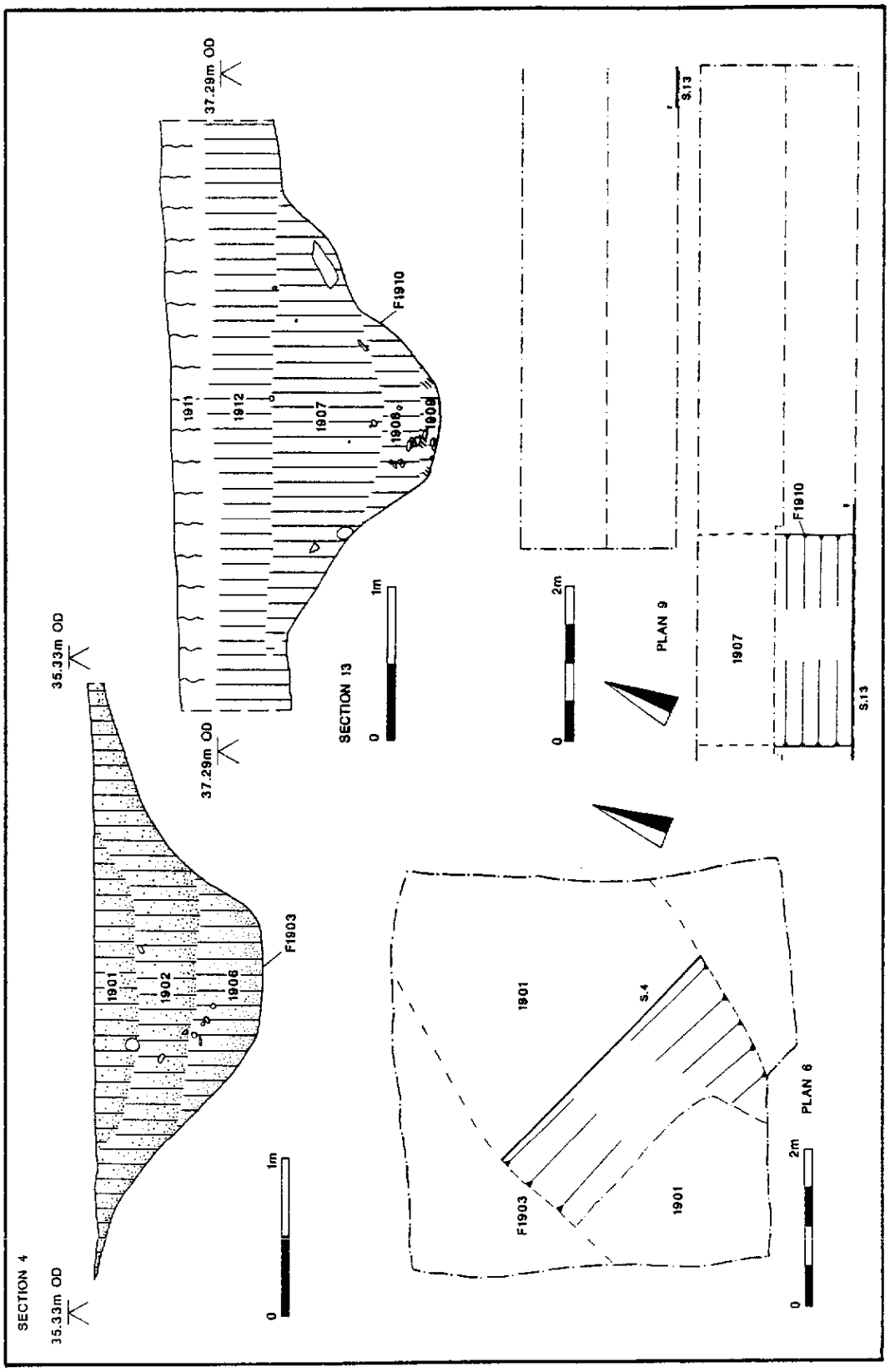


Fig.3 Trenches 19B and 19H, plans and sections.

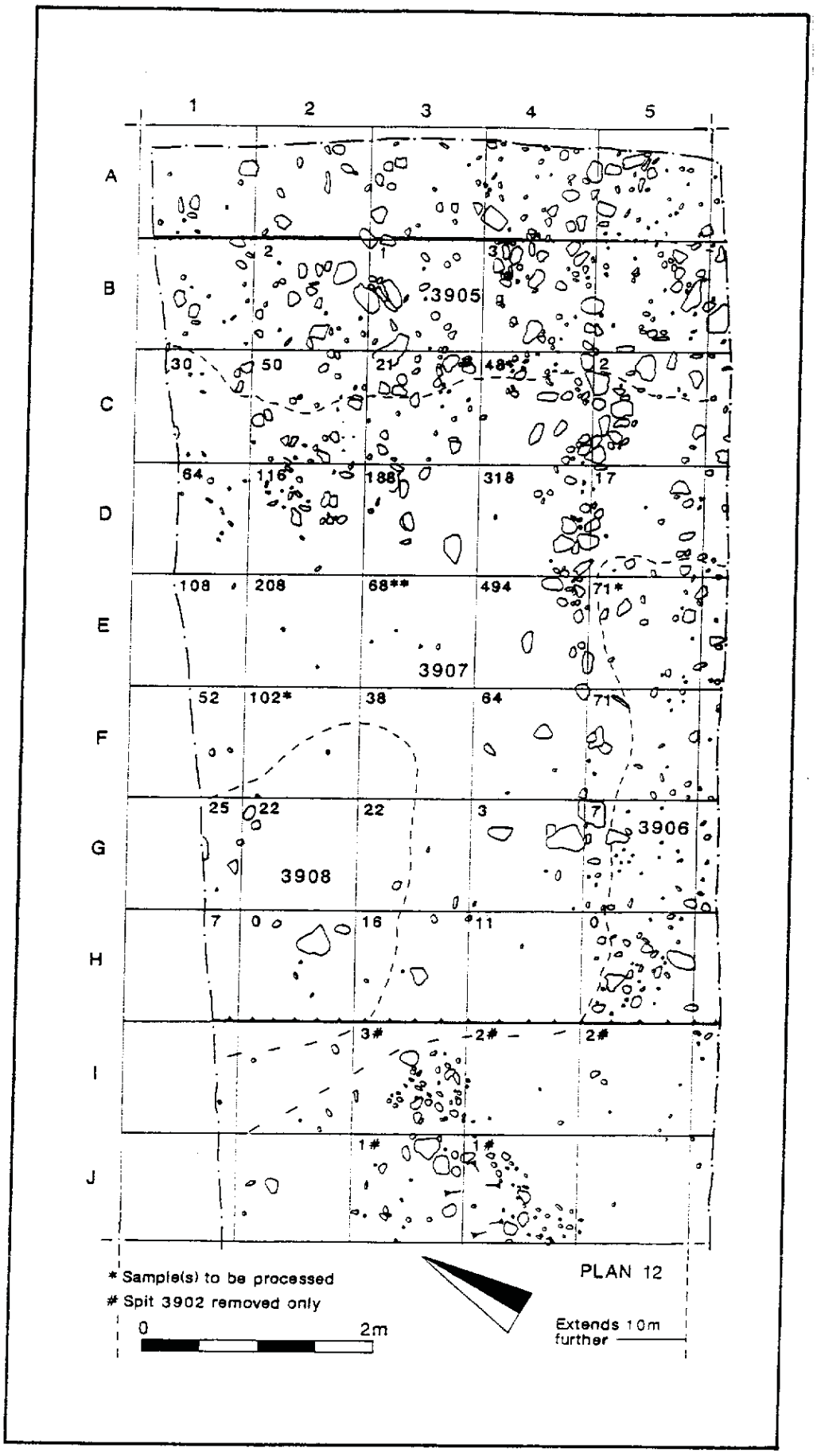


Fig.4 Trench 39B, plan.

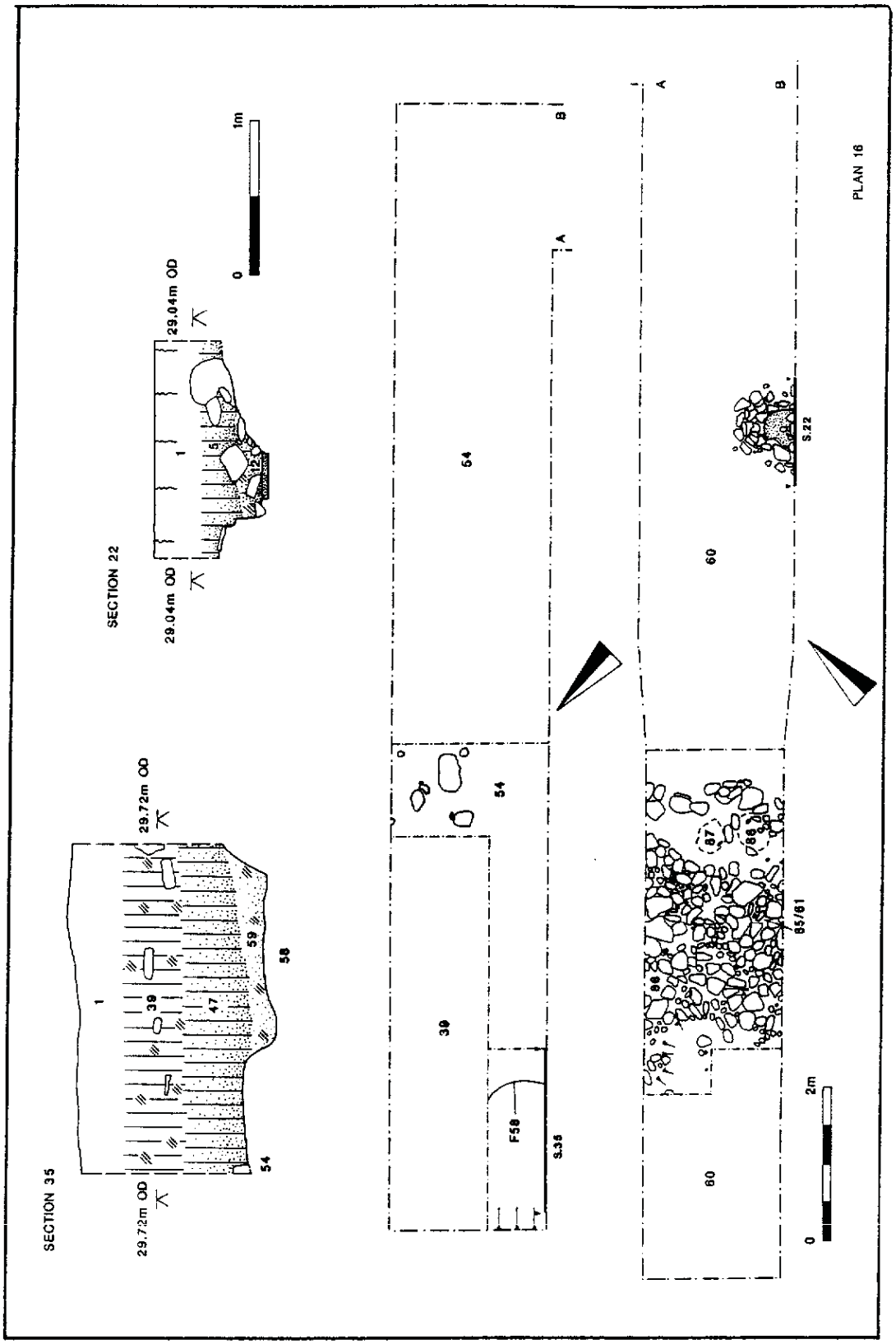


Fig.5 Healam Bridge, trench N, plan and sections.

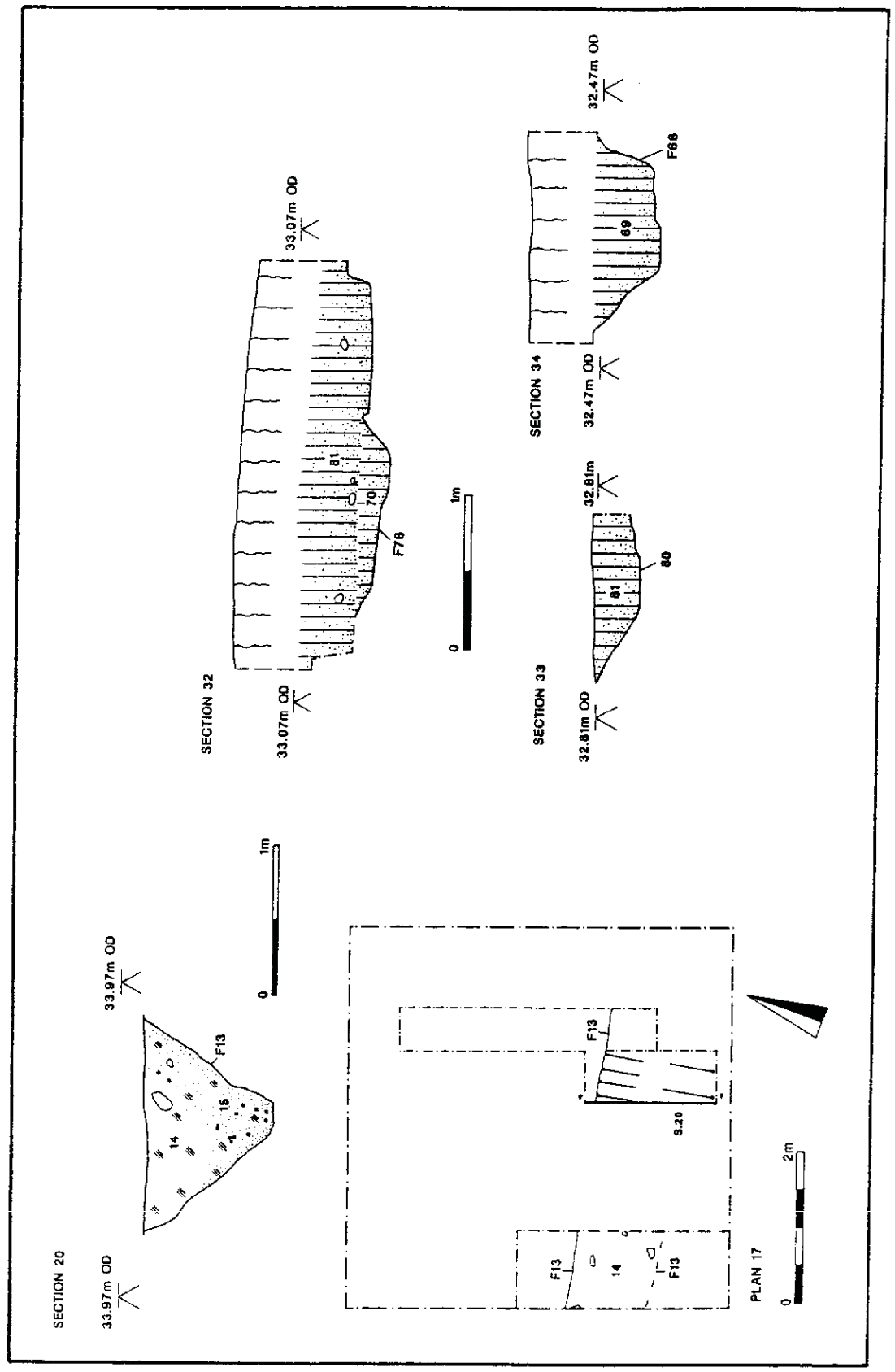


Fig.6 Healam Bridge, trench P, plan and section; trench V, sections.

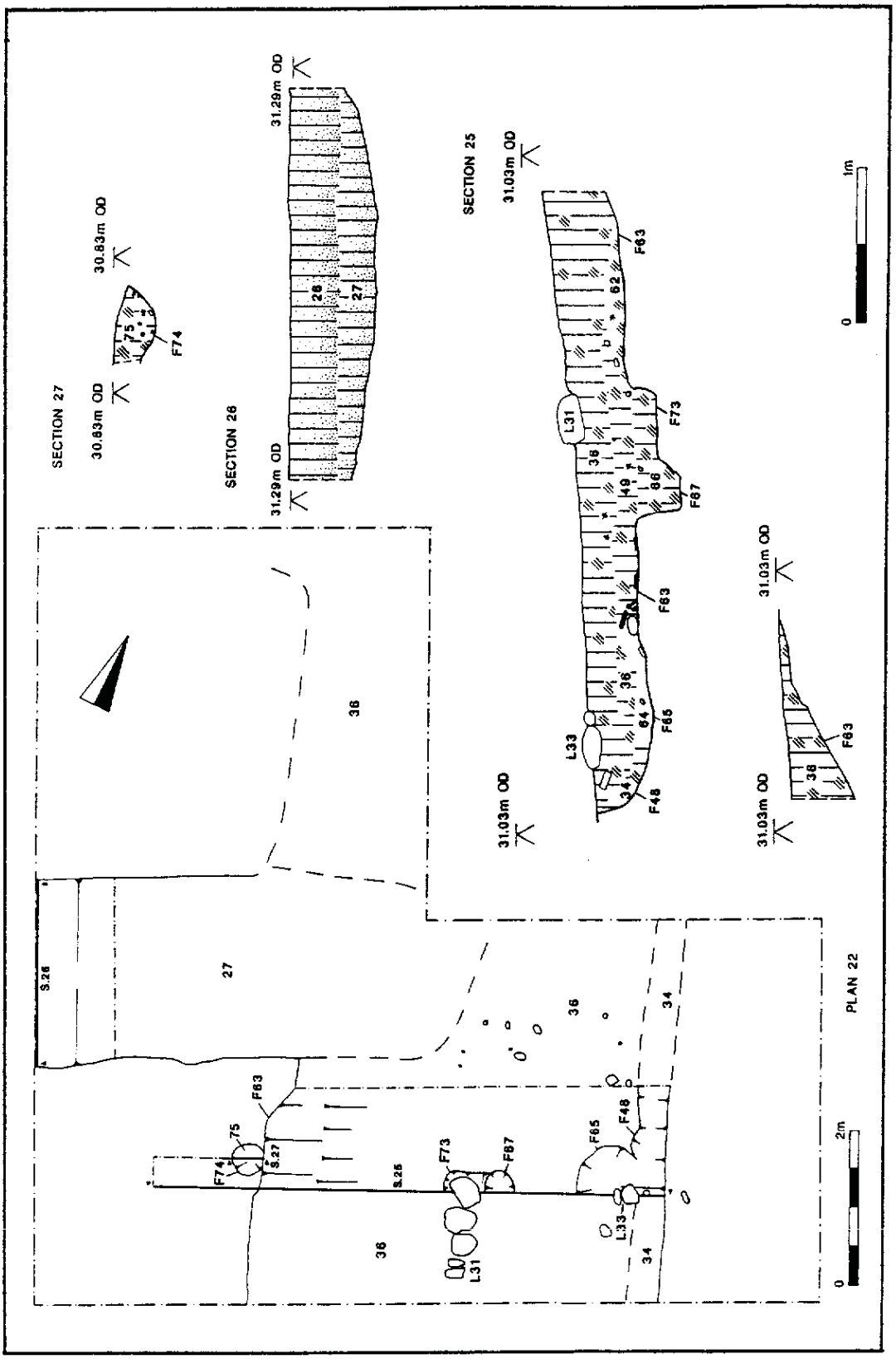


Fig.7 Healam Bridge, trench R, plan and sections.

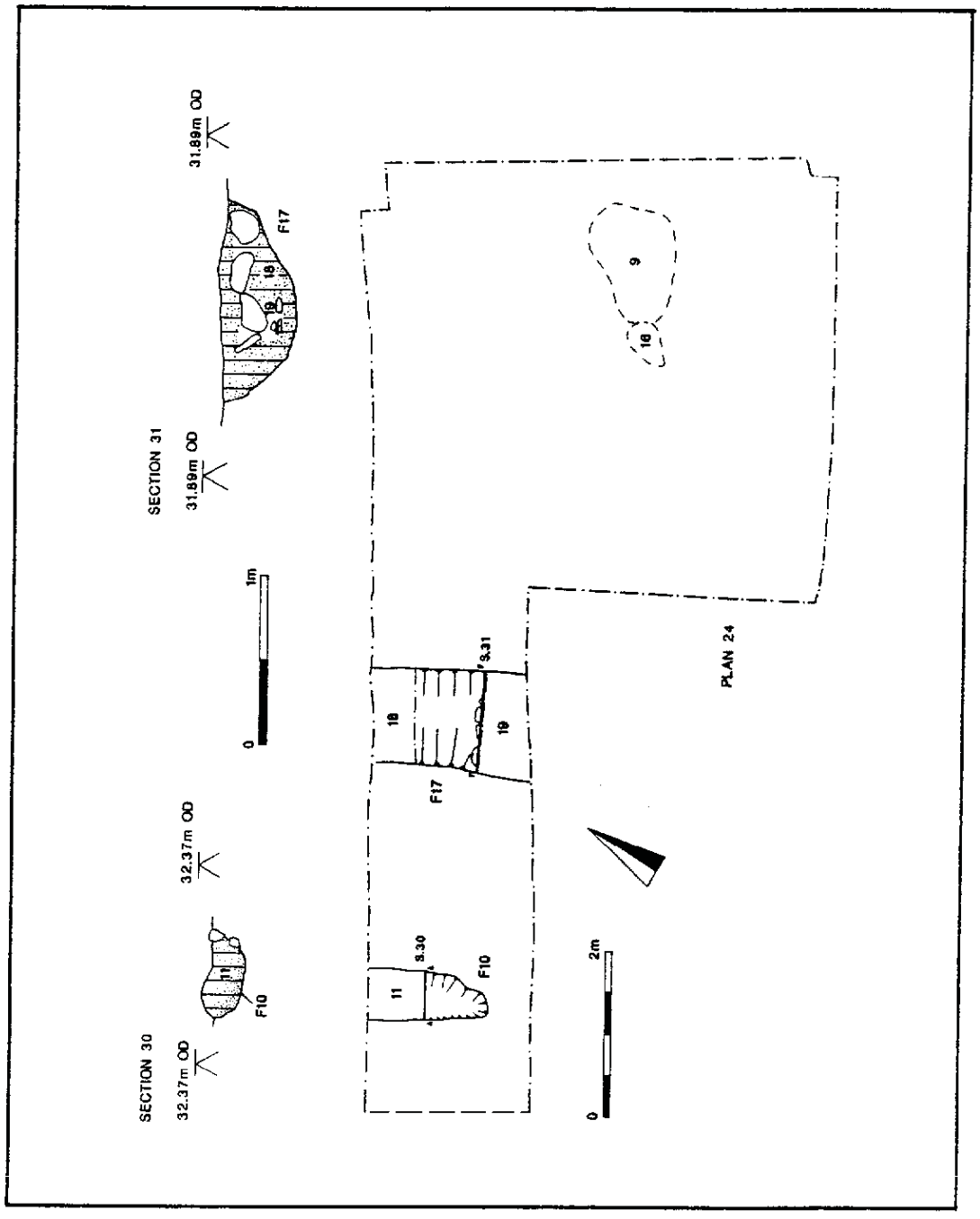


Fig.8 Healam Bridge, trench S, plan and sections.

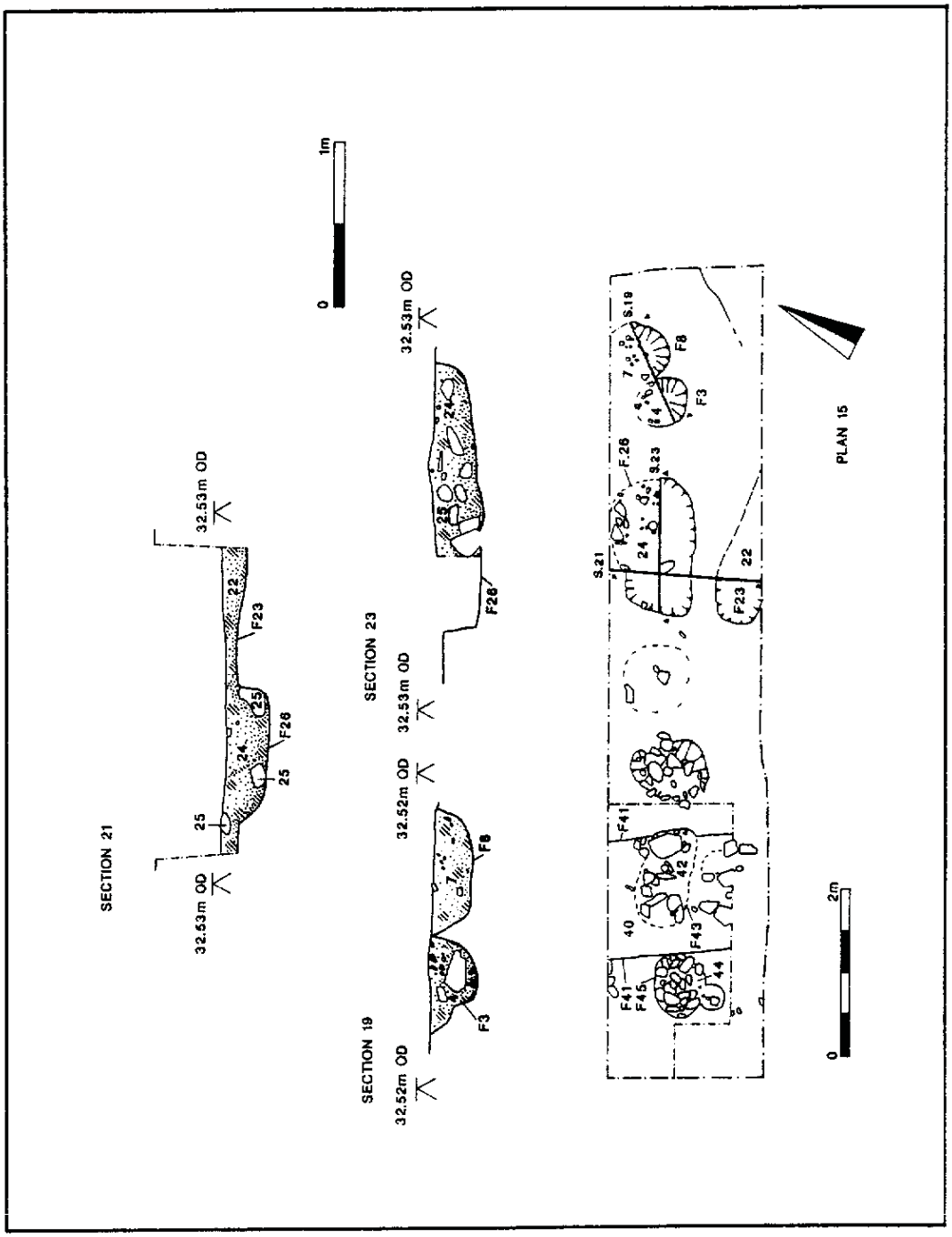


Fig.9 Healam Bridge, trench T, plan and sections.

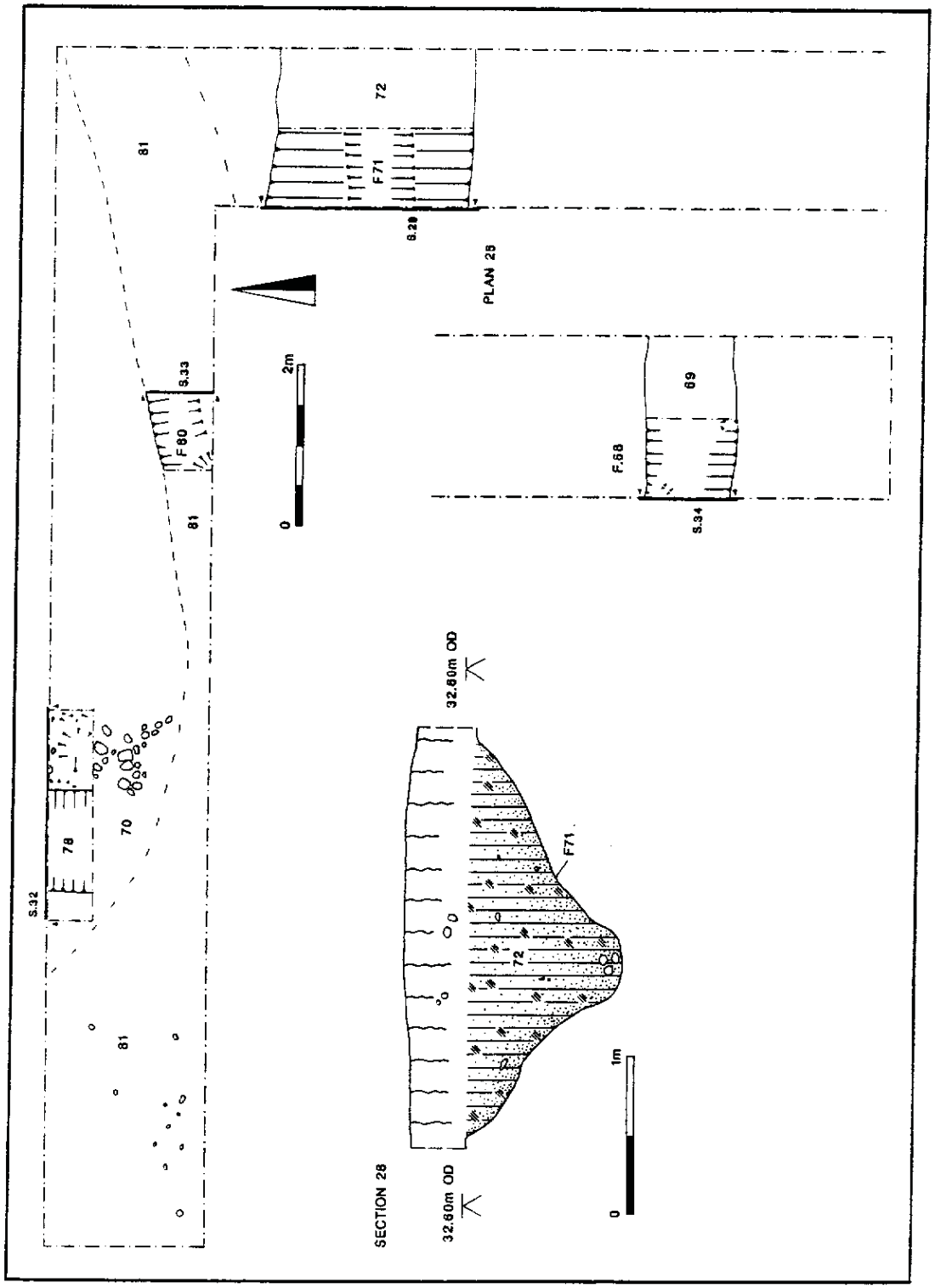


Fig.10 Healam Bridge, trench V, plan and section.

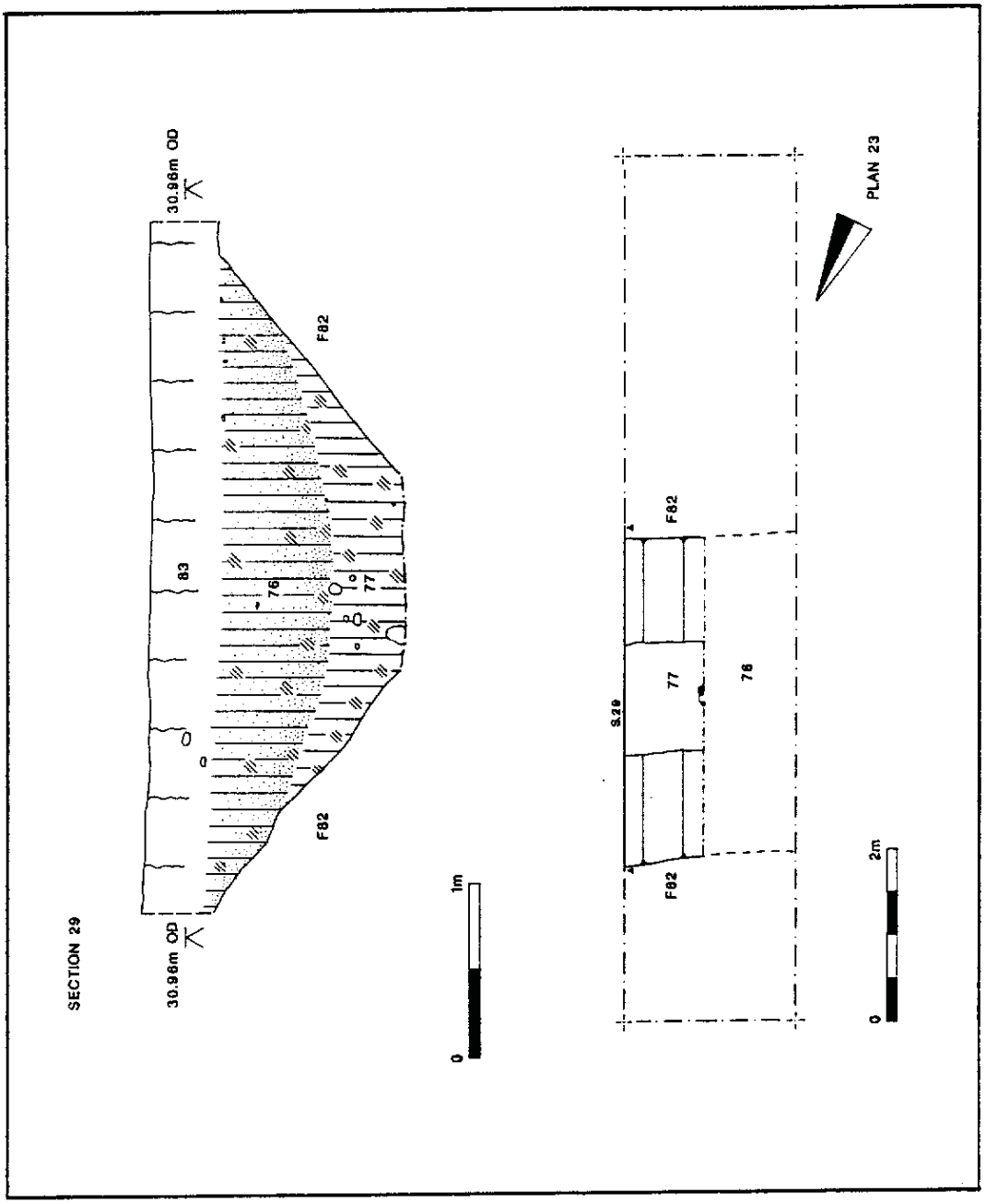


Fig.11 Healam Bridge, trench W, plan and section.

APPENDIX 1

Summary of trench dimensions, in metres, and descriptions of topsoils and natural deposits

15A	5	5	0.50	0.25-0.35 brown silty clay loam.	Silty clay, grey with orange streaks.
15B	15	2	0.35	0.20-0.30 sandy clay loam.	Orange and grey sandy clay.
15C	5	5	0.55	0.30-0.45 brown silty clay.	Orange sandy silt loam.
15D	15	2	0.50	0.30-0.40 brown sandy loam.	Bright orange silty clay.
15E	10	4	0.50	0.30-0.40 brown sandy loam.	Orange silty clay, with occasional gravel lenses.
15F	15	2	0.30	Dark grey brown sandy loam.	Orange brown sandy loam.
16A	10	2	0.40	Brown silty loam.	Pale orange sandy silt loam.
18A	10	2	0.44	Dark brown silty clay.	Light brown sandy clay.
18B	15	10	0.45	0.30-0.45 dark brown silty loam.	Orange brown sand and gravel.
19A	5	5	0.40	0.30-0.45 dark grey brown silty clay.	Red orange silty clay with 20% pebbles.
19B	5	5	0.55	Dark grey brown silty clay loam.	Red brown silty clay loam with medium/large stones.
19C	10	2	0.50	0.25-0.35 mid grey brown silty clay.	Orange brown silty clay.
19D	15	2	0.40	025-0.35 dark grey brown silty clay.	Red brown coarse silty clay.
19E	10	5	0.40	0.30 dark brown silty loam.	Orange brown silty sand.
19F	10	2	0.50	0.30 dark brown silty loam, humic content.	Rough cobbles in an orange/brown fine silty sand, and fine reddish brown sand.
19G	10	2	0.70	0.30 dark brown silty loam.	Banding of orange brown compact sandy silt, loose sand gravel and cobbles.
19H	15	2	0.70	Dark brown silty loam.	Orange brown sandy silt loam with small pebbles and patches of coarse sand and gravel.
19I	5	5	0.65	0.45 dark brown silty loam.	Orange brown silty sand, overlying gravel within a yellow sand matrix.
34A	30	2	0.2	Brown silty loam - 0.20	Orange brown silty loam.
39A	30	2	0.73	0.25 grey sandy clay loam.	Pale grey brown fine sandy silt loam, with a lower deposit of rounded stones, below which was a fine brown sand/silt loam.
39B	20	5	0.2-0.3	Dark grey fine sandy loam.	See contexts 3906-8.
39C	30	2	0.41	0.21m sandy clay loam, high humic content.	Banded gravel and sand/clay mix with sand lenses.
39D	40	2 & 5x5 box	0.30	dark brown clay loam, high humic content.	Orange sandy clay and gravel bands.
39E	25	2 & 5x5 box	0.21	very dark brown sandy clay loam, 0.20.	orange sand clay mix, with fine sand and gravel downslope.

39F	5	5	0.39	very dark brown sandy clay loam, 0.30.	orange brown sandy clay mix, lenses of fine sand.

APPENDIX 2

Summary of context sheets

1501	Topsoil	0.3m deep, grey brown sandy loam containing occasional stones and some ploughed in straw.
1502	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt loam. 1.32m in diameter and 0.32m deep.
1503	Fill	Grey brown sandy loam containing stones and some charcoal. 1.25m in diameter and 0.23m deep.
1504	Fill	Orange brown sandy silt loam. 3.4m wide and 0.4m deep, with darker band at bottom. Hard to say whether this filled a man-made or natural feature.
1505	Natural	Natural in trench 15F was an orange brown sandy loam with frequent very small round pebbles.
1506	Fill	Brown sandy silt loam. 1.11m wide and 0.16m deep.
1507	Pit	Shallow with uneven base. 1.15m by 0.90m by 0.15m.
1508	?Ditch	Ditch or natural feature cut by trench at right-angle. No obvious cut, flat base defined by dark band at bottom of fill 1504.
1509	Pit	Shallow pit, 2.55m in diameter, 0.38m deep. Edges hard to define.
1510	Fill	Mixed colour and texture, roughly brown sand.
1511	Pit	1.45m in diameter and 0.36m deep. Filled with sandy loam and cut into sand.
1512	Fill	Grey brown sandy loam with occasional pebbles and manganese staining. 1.10m by 0.75m by 0.15m.
5113	Pit	Shallow pit, dimensions as for 1512.
1801	Drain	1.34m wide by 0.31m deep with ceramic pipe.
1802	Fill	Fill of pipe trench.
1803	Fill	Fill of pipe trench.
1804	Drain	0.18m wide and 0.30m deep.
1805	Drain	Cut and fill of ceramic field drain.
1806	Surface	In NW end of trench. Dense spread of small stones for 1.8m then more patchy and larger stones for *c*1m. Denser area of stones covered by manganese concretions.
1807	Drain	Cut and fill of ceramic field drain.
1808	Topsoil	Dark brown clay loam, 0.25m deep.
1809	Subsoil	Orange brown silty clay, *c*0.1m deep.
1810	Natural	Light brown sandy clay with occasional stones.
1901	Fill	Brown sandy silt loam with rounded pebbles. 0.18m deep.
1902	Fill	Grey sandy silt loam, 0.16m deep. Boundary with 1901 above was sharp. Water bubbled into this fill during excavation.
1903	Ditch	3.8m wide 1.1m deep. Flat base steep asymmetric sides.
1904	Natural	Thought a possible posthole, excavation showed otherwise.
1905	Natural	As 1904 but beamslot.
1906	Fill	Dark grey water-logged fill.

1907	Fill	Grey brown fine sandy loam with frequent small stones. 0.75m deep.
1908	Fill	Grey brown sandy silt loam. 0.25-0.30m deep. Stoneless.
1909	Fill	Grey brown clay loam with some large pebbles which were concentrated to eastern side. 0.80m deep.
1910	Ditch	3.5m wide and 1.1m deep. Flat base, broad V-shaped profile.
1911	Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam with rare small stones. 0.3m to 0.5m deep.
1912	Subsoil	Dark yellow brown silty loam with frequent small stones. 0.40-0.50m deep.
3401	Fill	Orange brown silty loam with rounded pebbles.
3402	Topsoil	Brown silty loam, 0.20m deep.
3403	Layer	Layer of brick rubble varying in size from sand sized to c. 0.2m.
3404	Bank	About 0.6m high and *c*1.2m wide.
3405	Wall	Ran at right-angles to trench, two courses of bricks. 1.05m long, 0.5m wide.
3406	Layer	Brown sandy silt loam with much brick/decayed brick. Was 0.40m thick in bank and extended beyond as far as 3411.
3407	Fill	Brown sandy clay loam containing brick/decayed brick and charcoal. 0.22m deep.
3408	Subsoil	Grey brown sandy clay, 0.25m deep.
3409	Natural	Yellow brown slightly sandy clay.
3410	Layer	Mixture of brick rubble and burnt coal - a probable demolition layer.
3411	Surface	8.0m long and 0.05m deep. A layer of compacted clay in a slight hollow to N of bank 3404.
3412	Surface	Very dark grey/black fine sand. Underlies 3411 and may be earlier floor surface.
3413	Surface	Compact multi-coloured surface S of bank 3404.
3414	Layer	Red orange sandy clay below floor surface 3412.
3415	Fill	Brown fine sandy silt loam with occasional stone, and fragments of brick and coal. Filled F3416.
3416	?Foundation trench	0.72m wide and 0.18m deep, 1m excavated. At N edge of floor surfaces L3411. ?Dubious.
3417	Fill	Mid grey brown silty loam. Fill of ditch seen in section.
3418	Ditch	1.25m wide, 0.27m deep. E to W at north end of trench. Edges v. hard to define.
3419	Layer	Light brown sandy clay with occasional brick frags. and charcoal. Poss. same as L3406.
3420	Layer	0.04m thick layer of cinder and coal.
3421	Layer	Fine sandy silt loam with cinder flecks. Part of bank 3404, cut by foundation cut F3424 and by gully F3423.
3422	Fill	Light grey sandy clay.
3423	Shallow gully	0.80m wide, 0.30m deep. Below bank 3404.

3424	Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall 3405 and floor 3413. About 0.4m deep
3425	Layer	0.04m thick layer under surface 3414, probably stained natural. Not shown on matrix.
3426	Layer	As 3425 but below surface 3413.
3427	Scoop	Cut for floor surfaces 3411, 3412 and 3414.
3901	General clearance	Hand cleaning after machining in 39B. Much flint found, bagged by 5m¨ - most easterly I, then II, III and IV.
3902	Spit	0.05m deep spit in 39B. Finds bagged by 1m¨.
3903	Topsoil	Dark grey fine sandy loam, between 0.2m and 0.3m deep.
3904	Spit	0.05m deep spit below 3902. A1, A2 and A3 not removed, nor row I, J, etc.
3905	?Natural	See plan 12 for contexts 3905-8. Brown sandy silt loam with frequent rounded stones *c*0.15m-0.20m.
3906	?Natural	Dark reddish brown clay loam, frequent stones.
3907	?Layer	Brown sandy silt loam, rare stones.
3908	?Layer	Brown sandy silt loam, probably same as 3907.
3	Pit	0.64m by 0.58m by 0.27m. Steep sides, slightly concave sides and base.
4	Fill	Brown sandy clay with rounded small pebbles.
5	Fill	Dark brown sandy loam, rounded stones some charcoal, iron and slag.
6	Lining	Southern part beyond edge of trench. River-rounded pebbles 0.10m to 0.25m set around edge of inverted truncated cone-shaped cut. Diameter at top *c*0.80m, at base *c*0.45m and depth *c*0.40m. Base formed with reused quern-stone, 0.54m diameter, 0.06m thick at edge.
7	Fill	Mid brown silty clay with small rounded pebbles, some charcoal and burnt clay.
8	Posthole	Uncertain edge to N, flat-based U-shaped profile.
9	Lens	Area of blackened clay natural, prob. caused by burning.
10	Gully	1.40m by 0.50m by 0.20m, butted in trench.
11	Fill	Dark brown loose silty loam, some stones.
12	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam containing large river-rounded pebbles.
13	Ditch	V-shaped profile, sides slope at 60-70°. Edges difficult to define.
14	Fill	Dark brown clay, occasional stones some charcoal. Possible sealing of ditch.
15	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay containing stones, charcoal, bone, and lumps of clay.
16	Lens	Red staining of clay natural, probable result of fire. Close to 9.
17	Ditch	0.8m wide, steeply sloping sides U-shaped profile.
18	Fill	Reddish brown sandy silt loam with large stones. Boundary with 19 unclear.
19	Fill	Deposit of large stones.

20	Cut	0.35m diameter cut.
21	Fill	Clay and charcoal fill of cut 20. Not excavated.
22	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay with no inclusions or finds.
23	Cut	Under S edge of trench. Consistent with being oval shaped, Flat base, U-shaped, sides near vertical.
24	Fill	1.60m by 1.06m by 0.28m. Brown sandy clay, some burnt stones, charcoal and burnt clay. Soil matrix around postpacking 25.
25	Postpacking	Around edges of posthole 26. Rounded cobbles <0.2m, flatter stones tipped towards postpipe.
26	Postpit	Oval/subrectangular, flat bottom U-shaped profile.
27	Layer	Pale grey brown silty loam. Shallow layer (0.11m deep) in W of trench, ?plough damage.
28	Topsoil	Grey brown silty loam with many fine roots. 0.25m deep.
29	U/S	Number for finds recovered hand cleaning trench R.
30	U/S	Same for trench S.
31	Layer	Alignment of five rounded stones, average size 0.30m, touching prob. continued beyond southern edge of trench. No sign of a cut for these stones.
32	Fill	Brown silty clay loam, Between layers 31 and 33. 0.08m deep. Did not show in section due to drying.
33	Layer	*c*2.6m long, c. 0.4m wide. Alignment of stones parallel to L31, but more intermittent.
34	Fill	Grey brown silty clay loam, with charcoal and burnt clay. Prob. same as 32.
35	Natural	Orange brown clay with some dark grey bands. Trench R.
36	Fill	Grey brown clay loam, with 30% mottles of clay natural. Possibly redeposited to raise ground surface.
37	Layer	Dark brown sandy clay loam with some burnt clay. 0.53m wide and 0.27m deep layer thought of as a possible fill.
38	?Gully	Steep sided rounded base, but dubious.
39	Layer	Dark brown clay loam with orange inclusions and charcoal flecks.
40	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay with some 'clumps' of stones. Not excavated in this trench.
41	Ditch	1.5m wide, not excavated so unknown depth.
42	Fill	1.20m by 0.65m clay loam fill of posthole. Contained vertical stones as presumed postpacking.
43	Posthole	Oval shaped and cut into ditch fill 40.
44	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay with rounded and sub-rounded stones.
45	Posthole	Oval aligned E to W, 0.76m by 0.63m.
46	Fill	Mixed layer with grey clay and dark grey loam. Contained much charcoal and burnt clay.
47	Layer	Mixed yellow brown and dark brown sandy loam.
48	?Beamslot	0.40m wide and 0.35m deep, to E of platform F63 but over-excavated.

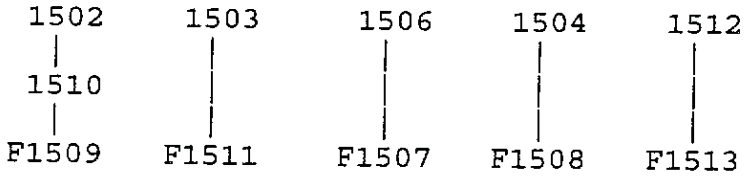
49	Fill	Brown clay loam filling much of platform F63. Pealed off onto layer 62.
50	Gully	Narrow, steep-sided gully only seen in section.
51	Fill	Orange silty clay with grey lenses at base.
52	Layer	Very dark grey silty clay containing lenses of redeposited natural.
53	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay with charcoal and small rounded stones. Prob. same as 56.
54	Layer	Dark brown layer with almost peaty texture. Sharp boundary with stone surface below.
55	Lens	Orange brown (silty) clay. In section shows as series of lozenge shaped lenses.
56	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty clay. ?Churned up natural.
57	Layer	Pale grey silty clay containing charcoal flecks.
58	?Ditch	Possible linear feature at northern end of trench.
59	Fill	Brown/orange silty clay similar to natural.
60	Layer	Dark brown silty loam. 0.10m removed to reveal surface 61 below.
61	?Surface	Small to very large stones to west of trench.
62	Fill	Olive green clay with high proportion of burnt clay. More dense to N of excavated segment - away from section.
63	Platform	On E side the cut is 0.21m below level of machining, horizontal for *c*3.5m then slopes up at *c*45°.
64	Fill	Brown silty clay loam in SE of platform F63.
65	Shallow pit	0.88m wide and 0.13m deep.
66	Fill	Brown clay loam, prob. same as fill 62.
67	?Posthole	0.33m diameter, 0.34m deep. Steep sides flat base.
68	Ditch	1.10m wide, 0.40m deep. Flat base and sloping sides.
69	Fill	Orange brown silty loam.
70	Fill	Brown sandy silt loam, loose compared to natural.
71	Ditch	2.65m wide and 0.77m deep. V-shaped profile.
72	Fill	Grey brown mottled fill of ditch.
73	Slot	0.50m long, adjacent to posthole 67.
74	Cut	0.45m long, 0.40m wide and 0.24m deep. W of platform 63.
75	Fill	Brown clay loam similar to fill 62.
76	Fill	Brown silty clay loam, top fill of ditch.
77	Fill	Grey brown clay loam, contains occasional stones and dead horses.
78	Gully	Unclear edges, *c*1.20m wide and 0.20m deep. Cut through sand on one side and clay the other.
79	Ditch	Unclear edges, concave to north.
80	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam with small stones.
81	Spit	0.40m dark brown sandy silt loam overlaying features 78 and 79.
82	Ditch	3.80m wide over 1.5m deep. Not bottomed, estimated another 0.5m deep.

83	Topsoil	Dark grey brown fine sandy clay loam. Trench W.
84	Natural	Brown clay that changes with depth to grey gleyed clay. Trench W.
85	Stone spread	Prob. same as 61.
86	?Feature	Mottled orange and grey sand containing charcoal. Circular area, 0.40m diameter, within stone spread 85. Not excavated.
87	?Feature	Similar to 86 but 0.40m by 0.30m.
88	?Feature	As 86 and 87. 0.40m by 0.30m.
89	Natural	Orange sand with stones and some clay clods. Trench V.

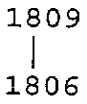
APPENDIX 3

Matrices

Tr. 15F

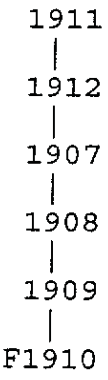


Tr. 18A

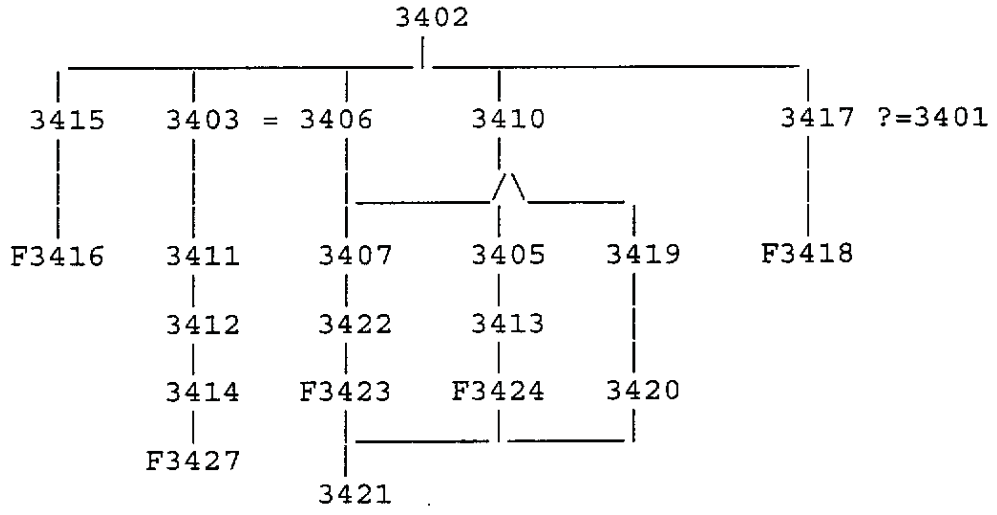


Tr. 19B

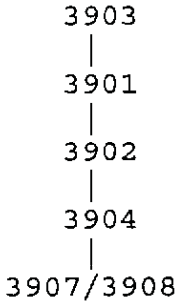
Tr. 19H



Tr. 34

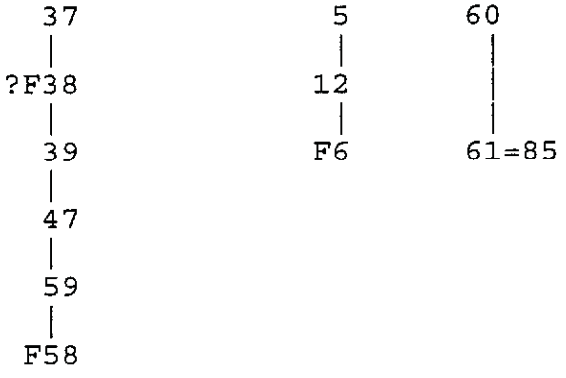


Tr. 39B

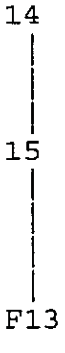


Healam Bridge

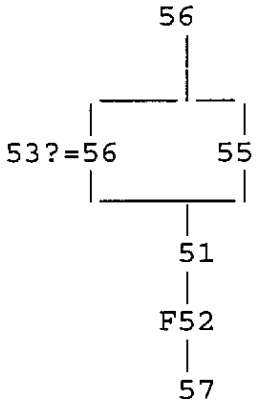
Tr. N



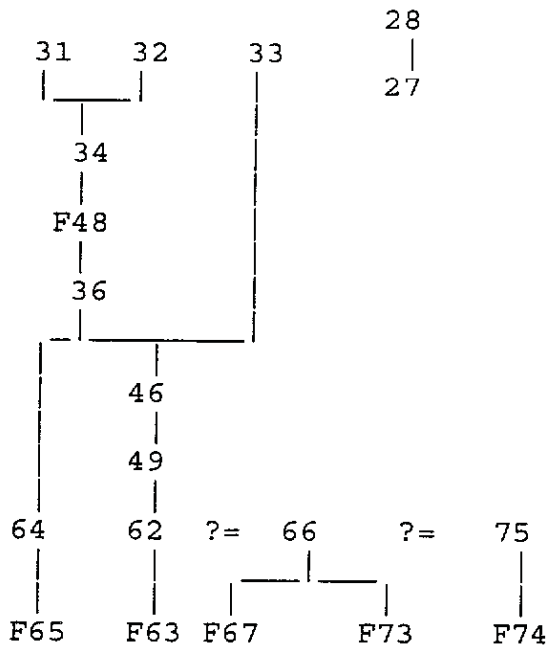
Tr. P



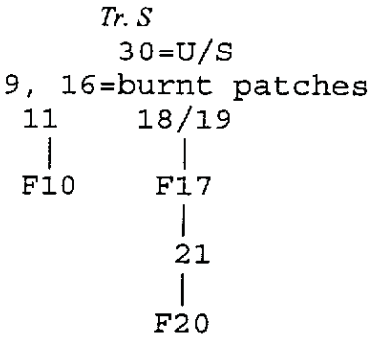
Tr. Q



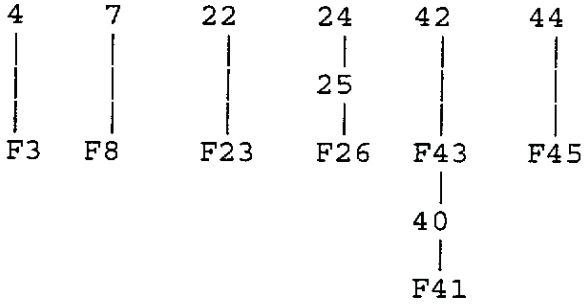
Tr. R



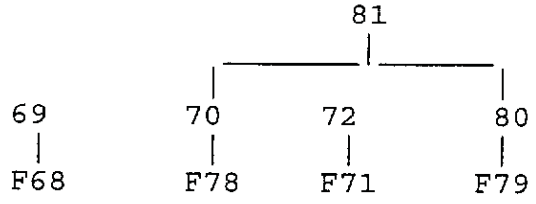
Tr. S



Tr. T



Tr. V



Tr. W